organisms which persist, as well as those which are destroyed, is being continued and will be reported upon later. In order to satisfy himself that both colon and typhoid bacilli are destroyed by the presence of copper-foil, the author has made another series of experiments with this particular object in view. From these experiments he draws the following conclusions: 1. The intestinal bacteria, like colon and typhoid, are completely destroyed by placing clear copper-foil in the water containing them. 2. The effects of colloidal copper and copper sulphate in the purification of drinking-water are in a quantitative sense much like filtration, only the organisms are completely destroyed. 3. Pending the introduction of the copper treatment of water on a large scale, the householder may purify his drinking-water by the use of strips of copper-foil about three and a half inches square to each quart of water, this being allowed to stand overnight at an ordinary temperature, and then drawn off or the copper removed.—*American Journal of Pharmacy*, 1904, No. 12, p. 574.

The Treatment of Asthma.—DR. G. AVELLIS divides antiasthmatics into four classes: 1. The preparations of stramonium and the nitrites. 2. The iodides. 3. The preparations of atropine. 4. The preparations of periplocine. A fifth class may be made up of the various substances which may be administered by inhalation. The author gives certain indications for the employment of these various classes of remedies. When the attack of asthma is terminated by an abundant secretion of mucus the preparations containing iodides are to be used. When there is little secretion, even when there is cough, the iodides are useless, and the preparations of atropine or belladonna should be used. The cases which may be benefited by the iodides are more common than those in which the belladonna preparations are indicated. All the various asthma powders act in the same way. When one preparation has lost its effect on account of the establishment of tolerance, another will often give relief. Fumigations are particularly effectual in children at the beginning of attacks early in the night. They may then be given without awakening the patient, but their habitual use as a preventive is to be advised against. Asthma, when the attacks are seldom and are separated by intervals entirely free from symptoms, may be favorably affected by the above-mentioned remedies, but when we have an asthma in which the respiration is never free from rales, with constant dyspnœa, no secretion of mucus, and increasing frequency of attacks, we must have recourse to other therapeutic methods.—*Münchener medicinische Wochenschrift*, 1904, No. 43, p. 1923.

Fat in Tuberculosis.—DR. RENE LAUFER considers that the beneficent influence of fats in tuberculosis, as in health, is due to the retention and conservation of nitrogenous substances. He states that when fats are given to tuberculous patients the total elimination of nitrogen is at first lowered and then remains constant. Then fat beyond a certain quantity is not utilized, at least as far as its action upon the conservation of the albuminoids is concerned. Fat, however, to a certain extent, may be deposited in the tissues. The author finds that from 3 to 5 ounces of fat daily (cod-liver oil, butter, olive oil) cause the weight to slowly increase and produce a definite and certain good effect, while larger quantities are followed by a quicker gain in weight, which, however, is not permanent. Fat more than 3 to 5 ounces daily is, there fore, harmful, and consequently one should ascertain the quantity of fat ingested by the patient before prescribing other fats—cod-liver oil, for instance.—*Revue de thérapeutique*, 1904, No. 22, p. 780.

The Therapeutic Action of Amyl Nitrite.—DR. A. VAQUEZ states that a small dose of amyl nitrite given by inhalation to an individual whose arterial tension is moderate results in a diminution of the tension by from 4 cm. to 5 cm. of mercury. A large dose lowers the tension by from 7 cm. to 8 cm. A massive inhalation, on the contrary, habitually causes within fifty seconds a reactionary hypertension, which exceeds the initial tension by from 4 cm. to 5 cm. Consequently, the therapeutic dose of the drug by inhalation should be small—5 to 6 drops. Its administration in capsule is badly borne and produces neither lowering of arterial tension nor diminution in pulse rate. In conclusion, it may be said that in order that the drug may have its proper action it must make a sudden entrance into the organism and take it, so to speak, unawares.—*La presse médicale*, 1904, No. 88, p. 702.

Thiocol in Tuberculous Conditions.—DR. SZABOKY considers thiocol one of the best of creosote preparations. In intestinal tuberculosis its use in several cases brought about a normal condition and number of stools in about two weeks. In laryngeal tuberculosis the author has used thiocol internally and locally as an insufflation in combination with boracic acid and cocaine in a few cases, with uniformly good results. In bronchitis and bronchiectasis the expectoration, under the administration of thiocol, became less profuse, the cough less frequent, and the general condition and appetite better, within a few weeks. The author considers the preparation to be an important addition to our armamentarium, since it is pleasant to take—given in orange syrup—does not disturb the digestion, and when given early in pulmonary tuberculosis, before much destruction of tissue has taken place, exercises a favorable influence upon the inflammation, lessening the secretion, cough, fever, and hyperidrosis, and increasing the weight. The dosage is 7½ grains four times a day.—*Wiener klin. Wochenschrift*, 1904, No. 42, p. 1085.

Sodium Citrate in the Digestive Disorders of Infancy.—M. VARIOT reports good results obtained from the use of sodium citrate added to milk in infant feeding when gastric disorders, especially vomiting, are present. The theory is based upon the experiences of WRIGHT, who has shown that if sodium citrate is added to milk the coagulum is less solid and lighter than in the absence of this substance. This action is due to the fact that in the presence of sodium citrate the calcium salts, especially the chloride, which augment coagulation, are precipitated. —*La presse médicale*, 1904, No. 85, p. 679.

Treatment of Albuminuria by Physical Methods.—DR. A. STRASSER states that massage in albuminuria ordinarily causes a disappearance of the œdema and increases the quantity of the urine. At first the massage increases the number of casts, but only at the beginning, for the increase in diuresis loosens the casts accumulated in the diseased kidney. Later in the treatment the casts diminish. CASARETTI's method consists in the application of elastic bandages to the lower limbs. Increase